

### REMARKS

Claims 1-62 are pending in this application. Claims 20-55 have been withdrawn from consideration, claims 1-12, 16-19, and 56-61 have been rejected, and claims 13-15 have been objected to. In addition, claim 2 has been canceled, and claim 62 has been added. Applicant has amended claims 1, 56, and 61 as indicated above to correct a grammatical error (not for reasons of patentability). Applicant has also amended claim 56 to include the recitations of claim 2, and Applicant has amended claim 13 to include the recitations of claim 56.

### Election/Restriction

Despite Applicant's arguments to the contrary, the Office has maintained the restriction requirement as proper. Accordingly, the Office has made the restriction requirement final.

Applicant continues to disagree with the Office for the reasons already of record. As well, Applicant has concurrently filed a Petition to withdraw the restriction requirement. In light of the reasons of record and this petition, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the restriction requirement.

### Claim Rejection: 35 USC § 103 over Lukindo

Claims 56-69 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lukindo (U.S. Patent No. 6975955) for the reasons listed on pages 2-3. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 56 now includes "transmitting results of said test wirelessly from said test station to said tester," which was recited in former claim 2. In rejecting claim 2, the Office acknowledged that Lukindo does not teach transmitting results of testing at a test station 10 to the server 14 (which the Office equated with the tester of claim 56). To make up for this acknowledged deficiency in Lukindo, the Office cites Figures 1 and 2 of Brady and alleges that it would have been obvious to utilize Brady's transmitter 220 to transmit results of testing at Lukindo's test station 10 to Lunkindo's server 14. The Office provides no motivation or reason, however, why a person skilled in the field would modify Lukindo to transmit results of testing from the test station 10 to the server 14.

As discussed in Lunkindo, the sole purpose of server 14 is to provide updated test files (i.e., files that specify a test to be run on a product at a test station 10) for download to test

stations 10 so that test stations 10 have the most up-to-date versions of the test files. (See Lunkindo, e.g., col. 2, lines 49-52; col. 4, lines 62-64; col. 5, lines 5-11.) Testing is performed solely at the test station (Lunkindo col. 6, lines 39-40), and nothing in Lunkindo teaches or suggests sending the results of that testing to the server 14. Indeed, no purpose would be accomplished by sending the results of the testing to the server 14. There is, therefore, no suggestion or motivation—and indeed no reason—to modify Lunkindo to send the results of a test performed at a test station 10 to the server 14. Claim 56 is therefore patentable over Lunkindo and Brady whether taken individually or in combination.

Claim Rejection: 35 USC § 103 over Lukindo & Brady et al.

Claims 1-4 and 60-61 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lukindo in view of Brady et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6236223) for the reasons listed on pages 3-4. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

The Office argues that Lukindo teaches the invention substantially as claimed with the exception of using probes to test the electronic device. The Offices notes that Figures 1-2 of Brady et al. teach an apparatus that uses probes (214) for receiving and submitting a signal from an electronic device (212). The Office concludes that it would have been obvious for the skilled artisan to have used the probes (214) from the apparatus of Brady et al. to analyze and test the device in the system of Lukindo.

The skilled artisan would have no reason to modify the system of Lukindo as proposed by the Office. The testing station 10 of Lukindo contains computer 101, test equipment 102, as well as an assembly platform 108 and automated manufacturing equipment 109 for the assembly of component parts by an operator 110. *See column 2, lines 31-43.* Based on such a disclosure, the skilled artisan would have understood that the operator 110 performs both an assembly process and a testing process at the station 10.

But the skilled artisan would have been motivated against using the probes (214) of Brady et al. in the station 10 of Lukindo. Based on his general knowledge of the art, the skilled artisan would have recognized that the probes 214 of Brady are used to test integrated circuits (IC), specifically radio frequency (RF) ICs. The skilled artisan would have also known that these ICs are manufactured and tested under “clean room” conditions using automated manufacturing and testing procedures that are well known in the semiconductor fabrication art.

In such environments, the equipment used—including testing probes—are highly specialized and extremely expensive. Knowing these facts, the skilled artisan would have had no reason to use a semiconductor testing probe with the Lukindo system which, for all intents and purposes, is nothing more than a workbench environment. In fact, the skilled artisan would have been motivated against the Office's proposed combination because of the expense associated with adapting a semiconductor testing probe (and its accompanying equipment) for such a use in a mere workbench.

Thus, the Office has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness of the rejected claims. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this ground of rejection.

Claim Rejection: 35 USC § 103 over Lukindo, Brady et al., & Rostoker et al.

Claims 5-12 and 16-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lukindo in view of Brady et al., and further in view of Rostoker et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5539325) for the reasons listed on pages 4-5. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

The Office argues that the combination of Lukindo and Brady et al. disclose all of the claim limitations except for the electronic device containing self-test circuitry. Applicant respectfully disagrees. As noted above, the Office has not established that the skilled artisan would have been motivated to combine Lukindo and Brady et al. in the proposed manner. As such, their combination does not teach each and every claim limitation, especially the limitation of using a probe to test an electronic device, as argued by the Office. And the Office has not argued—much less alleged—that Rostoker et al. disclose using a probe in such a manner.

As such, the Office has not established that the combination of references teaches or suggest each and every limitation in the rejected claims. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this ground of rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 13-15 have been objected to as depending from a rejected claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form to include the limitations from any claim(s) on which they depend.

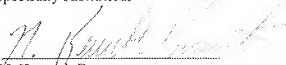
Applicant thanks the Office for the indication of allowable subject matter. Applicant has amended claim 13 to include the recitations of claim 56 but not the recitations of claim 1. Applicant respectfully asserts that claim 13, as amended, is patentable without the recitations of claim 1.

Conclusion

For the above reasons, as well as those of record, Applicant requests withdrawal of the restriction requirement and submits that all of the claims are allowable and the application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a discussion with Applicant's attorney would be helpful, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (801) 323-5934.

Respectfully submitted,

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